Chicago Tribune.

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Gold - - 202.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interview Between the Chicago Draft Committee and the President—Decisions of the Latter—Important from the South.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27.

As several States have, by Congress fixing the result of the spring draft and a re-enrollment in order to present their claims for a quota, the following statement of the interview, to-day, between the Chicago Committee, the President, Secretary of War, and Provost Marshal General, will possess wide interest. The interview lasted over two hours which were spent in arguing the case pro and con.

Secretary Stanton and Provost Marshal Fry stoutly opposed granting the petition of the committee, first in substance:

1st. For an order for an immediate re-enrollment of the district alleging that the present one contains at least 12,000 names of persons not liable to draft.

2d. That Mutual Protection Clubs shall be credited *pro rata* with the recruits they put in.

3d. That Chicago shall put in 2,600 volunteers on her quota, the draft for the other 2,600 to be suspended until the new enrollment is made, after which if any more men than 2,600 be found due, the city will pronounce them immediately.

The Committee argued that there was not to exceed 18,000 men in Chicago liable to draft, while 31,000 men were enrolled; that the quota of the city was exceedingly oppressive, numbering one-sixth of the State, though the population was but one-twelfth; that the District had already furnished more men and years of service than any District in the Union except Lower Egypt; that the quota of 2,600 men charged over from the previous call was unjust, and in consequence of the enrollment of 18,000 names last year; that wrongs ought to be corrected.

Secretary Stanton replied: First, That a new enrollment might not materially relieve the present one, and second, that it was too late to make it now without interfering with the present draft, third that if granted fifty other districts in a dozen different States would clamour for the same privilege. If granted to Chicago, it must be granted to other cities and districts. That he would rather release Chicago from furnishing a man than to allow a re-enrollment under the present call, as the example would produce trouble in other districts, and probably keep 100,000 men out of the field when most needed. As to giving credits to mutual protection clubs for men put in by them, he thought the law as it stood would not allow it, but he would examine the matter carefully.

Mr. Hayes, President of the Committee, presented a strong argument in writing, showing that the law would allow such action to be taken, and that while it would immensely promote enlistments, it was converting the arms-bearing men of every subdistrict into recruiting clubs.

Gen. Fry objected to granting the requests of the Committee, for various reasons, in the main the same as those presented by Mr. Stanton.

The President patiently listened to the arguments of both sides, occasionally asking a question to clear up some point, and then made the following decision:

A re-enrollment during the present draft cannot be granted, because the same privilege would have to be conceded in many other districts, which also complain similarly. The present quota of Chicago must be filled as speedily as possible. Immediately after it is filled a new enrollment will be ordered to be had under the supervision, and in each district one or more specially appointed for that purpose; that the city authorities and citizen committees will be invited to co-operate, and to scan the names and help purge the list and make it correct; that on the basis of the enrollment the city will be credited and credited for the past as well as future calls; that whatever per cent of the present enrollment is found to be too large will be added to the quota of the city on the next call in one ba made. As to mutual protection clubs, he desired the Secretary of War to comply with the request of Committee if the law could be safely construed to permit it.

After the committee retired Adjutant General Hayes, of Illinois, presented a written request for information from the War Department as to the enrollment, quota, credits and deficits of Eastern States, in order to enable the State authorities to verify and prove the correctness of the Illinois quota of 32,000 under the present call. He referred to the fact that on settlement between Fry and General Fuller last fall, there stood to the credit of Illinois 76,000 years of service, which would entitle to exemption for that number of years. He desired to know what had become of this credit. Secretary Stanton objected to giving the desired information, and the President declined to order it. At this time he wanted 300,000 men right off, to clear up the war and if he gave this information to Illinois he would have to do likewise with twenty-three other States, meanwhile they would be readjusting the accounts. If the draft would stop, this men would not be forthcoming, and the rebels might gain some important advantage over us.

There are reports from the Valley to-night that the rebels have removed their heavy ordnance from the fortifications at Lynchburg to Richmond. The report is very likely.

The personnel of a large number of Western officers has been stopped, at the request of the Quartermaster General, until they confer to that department returns and accounts required of them by the regulations and that office.

Three and a half millions were to-day sent to the Army of the Potomac, to pay off the men. Funds for the payment of the Western army will probably be ready by the middle of March.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 27, 1865.

The following is the latest dispatch received at this Bureau from our correspondent at Wilmington, in connection with those forwarded yesterday. This completes an exclusive account of the operations at Wilmington, furnished in these dispatches, in advance of any other paper in the country:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25—12 M. } via WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1865.

The enemy has crossed the Northeast branch, burning the railroad bridge. Gen. Terry confronts him at the river. Gen. Cox is temporarily in command in the city.

Gen. Schofield, accompanied by his Chief Engineer, Col. Twining, has already surveyed an inner line for fortifications, which will enable a comparatively small force to hold the city. These new works will be equal in strength with their importance. With this newly-acquired power it is expected communication will be opened with General Sherman's force by means of scouts before the week is out. From the contents of late exchanges found in the *Journal* office, and from information in the possession of citizens, it seems certain that the plan of the rebels for the spring campaign is to mass all their available forces in two armies, one at a point where Sherman will both be confronted and temporarily checked; the other under Lee to check Grant. Lee will then attempt by a rapid union of those forces to crush one of our armies and then turn upon the other. Beauregard and Hardee have not passed north of this point. They are still playing lions in Sherman's path, but they rose gently. It is believed in Charleston that the triangle at whose vertices stand Goldsboro, Danville, and Richmond, will soon be the scenes of the bloodiest battles of the war.

The following rebel losses in the late operations have been ascertained: Five killed, fifty-five wounded and a trifle over five hundred prisoners. Our constant flank movements account for the little fighting.

This morning's *National Intelligencer*, in speaking of Roger Pryor's return to the South, says: "We were present with Gen. Pryor on Friday when intelligence reached him of the execution of Beall, at which he was greatly shocked. He was, of course, in sympathy with him in confinement at Ft. Warren, and he had in his possession his diary, which he was writing up to the day of conviction and resignation to the fate that impended. Gen. Pryor, like Gen. Lee, does not think the rebel cause is extinguished, but that a victory over Sherman might turn the tide of affairs. At any event, the army can sustain itself for a long period of time. He speaks well of our soldiers, and particularly of our superior strength in cavalry, and referring to the privations of our men, and civic societies of this city and Washington, for the relief of our prisoners in the South, he remarked that the people there were frequently driven to a dire point for food. His own family had not had meat for weeks, and for long periods coffee &c., they were out of the question. In the vicinity of the armies the people were, while comfortable, not luxurious. The family of Dr. Boyle, whom he saw at Gordonsville in 1863, were in that condition all the North to Pennsylvania.

Little Phil Cox has been so much pleased and moved by the charges in democratic newspapers that he had influenced Dr. Bond, a Democratic member of the constitutional amendment, that he went to English to-day and begged for a card saying that Ex-Gov. Cox had left the State before English's vote. This Mr. English very cheerfully gave, at the same time remarking to a friend that he was glad Cox's position was worse instead of better. Cox utterly failed, however, in getting anything from either English or Bond. Mr. de Steiguer, by shrinking the notorious fact that he had himself promised to vote for the amendment and had prepared a speech for it which he had read to Mr. English and Mr. Baldwin.

The War Department to-day issued its first commission to a negro field officer. The latest promotion of a colored officer was that of Ex-U. S. Minister Dallas' attention to at the International Congress at London. His commission recites that he has distinguished himself on special trust and confidence in Morton P. Delany, has appointed him a Major in a blank regiment to be raised in the State, and immediately mustered in by the principal mustering officer of the district and ordered to South Carolina to report to General Saxton. Major Delany was first employed as a recruiting agent for the 54th Massachusetts, then for the Second and subsequently he raised the 1st Rhode Island negro heavy artillery, as well as some negro organizations in Pennsylvania. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has traveled extensively in Africa, his explorations there having been referred to at length in the Royal Geographical Society of London. He is a full-blooded negro, with a flat nose and kinky hair, and is very proud of his unmixed African lineage.

It is understood that the President has been informed of the intention of the President to appoint him Secretary of the Treasury, but if the nomination will not be sent to the Senate till the last of this week, or perhaps till the first week in March.

The amount of National Bank currency issued last week was three million one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, making a total now in circulation of nearly ninety-seven millions.

Two hundred and sixty-three deserters from Lee's army, all of whom came into our lines on Friday, arrived here to-day and took the oath of allegiance, and were furnished free transportation North.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Negro Testifying in St. Louis—The Police Force Match Positively—Union Men Killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 27.

To-day, David Henderson, a negro, was allowed to testify, in the Recorder's Court, against a white man, the first instance of the new order of things on record in this State.

The Union Mechanics' Exchange having resolved to join in the fourth of March festivities, the City Council and military have promised co-operation.

Several Union men have lately been killed in North Missouri in retaliation for giving information of the hiding places of noted guerillas.

A contract has been made by Quartermaster Myers for building the Southwest Branch Railroad to Springfield, but waits the approval of the President before being carried into effect.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy Testimony—The Examination of Ex-Lieut. Gov. D. D. Driscoll and John Comiskey.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 27, 1865.

The Court Martial assembled this morning, pursuant to adjournment. The accused, Walsh and Morris, in open court, declared their consent and wish that the trials continue unobstructed in the absence of Grenfell. After deliberation, the Court determined to proceed. The Judge Advocate requested the Commission to proceed to the findings in the case of the escaped prisoner, Daniels. Judge Key objected on behalf of Daniels. The Court determined that Mr. Key had no right to appear on behalf of a prisoner who had voluntarily withdrawn his presence, but consented to allow the counsel to make some remarks, as a question of courtesy, and gave him until to-morrow morning to prepare his address. Mr. Assy stated that at that time he should interpose an objection on behalf of Walsh and Grenfell.

The examination of witnesses for the defense then commenced. Mr. D. D. Driscoll was sworn, and examined by Mr. Assy, as follows:

I reside in Chicago, and have lived there for twelve years. I am an attorney-at-law, and belong to the Republican party. I have held State offices for six or seven years, and have known his general character until within the last two years, since which time I have resided in Canada. I returned during the time I have been generally considered to be a loyal man, and my character and knowledge assisted his loyalty, though I have heard ill called in question.

Alderman John Comiskey was next sworn. He said:

I have known Walsh for the last eleven years. His general reputation for loyalty has ever been that of a true man. I have known him as a liberal and humane man. I first heard of the charges against him in Canada. I do not know what Walsh himself thinks of the charges. Walsh himself told me he had never been disloyal. The charges were there, but the Court ruled the question to be illegal.

Cross-examined: Prior to the election in 1863 I was an active Democratic politician. I was not a member of the Democratic State Committee, but was a member of the Democratic Committee of Cook County. I was not a member of the Democratic Committee of Cook County in 1864. I was a part of the time the agent of Gen. Morris in the possession of the city, looked up the Assessor.

Mr. Assy asked: Was there not some tampering with the lock of the safe where the weapons were confined by Cyrus P. Bradley, Chief of Police, while Gen. Morris was absent, being detained by Mayor Hoffman and the authorities?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question.

Mr. Assy said that he wished to show that about the time of the suppression of the Times by Gen. Burnside, the lock of the vault in the Armory in which the arms were removed, had been tampered with by Mr. Bradley, so that the weapons could not be obtained, when the Democrats, determining to protect themselves, picked their locks.

The Court ruled that the question was improper.

Witness continued: I do not know that any of the arms in Walsh's house were put in by me. I do not know that any were taken to protect the office of the Chicago Times at the time it is suppressed.

Mr. Assy asked, was it not a fact known to the leaders of the Democratic party in Chicago prior to the election that arms were in Walsh's house to be used by Democrats for the protection of the polls? The Court decided that the question was improper. On motion of Col. Spooner, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 27.

Dunlick was captured a few days ago near Millersburg, Ky., by ten men of the 45th Kentucky infantry, but managed to again escape from them. He had in his possession over $10,000 which he was taking into the Confederacy from Knights in Kentucky. Information of his presence was brought to the soldiers by a negro, who mistook him for a guerilla.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Monday, Feb. 27.

A snow storm commenced here about ten o'clock Saturday morning and continued until after midnight, covering the ground to the depth of about one foot. Sleighing to-day is the finest of the season.

George W. Cleveland was nominated Saturday evening, by the Union men, for Mayor of this city.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH CELEBRATION.

Immense Preparations in New York City.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 27.—The Committee of Arrangements of the National Celebration of the Union victories, Wm. T. Blodgett, Esq., Chairman, was in session during the entire day, at the Astor House, attending to the preliminaries for the great celebration on Saturday next. The Committee is composed of the following eminent men: Wm. T. Blodgett, Chairman; Thos. O. Acton, Elliott C. Cowdin, M. Cooper, Josiah Hadden, Hon. Chas. O. Cornell, Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed, and Hon. Dougias Taylor.

The Committee to-day waited upon his honor Mayor Gunther, and upon the President of the Common Council, and the several and Common Council, and the several chiefs of their interview will be reported to the General Committee to-day. The Committee also waited upon Major General Sandford, who subsequently held a lengthy consultation with them at their rooms at the Astor House. From the numerous indications given by our citizens to-day, the celebration will be one of the grandest ever seen in the city of Gotham. The principal feature of the day will be the imposing procession, which will comprise nearly the military, firemen, and civic societies of this city and Washington. The different trades will be represented by emblems of their calling. Many attractive and novel features will be present in the procession among which will be a complete model of the Merrimac, and a representation of Fort Sumter as it now appears after the severe bombardment it has undergone. At the old flag again floating over it. A full battery of cannon captured from the rebs, will form one of the features of the procession, and will be manned by veterans who will fire a salute at various points.

The grand meeting at Union Square will probably be presided over by Maj. Gen. Dix, and the ablest orators of the State as well as many leading statesmen of Maine will address their fellow-citizens in congratulation upon the successes which have secured to us again the possession of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Lee Reported to Have Gone South.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* James river correspondent states that Gen. Lee has gone southward to conduct the operations of the rebel forces against Gen. Johnston in command at Richmond and Petersburg. A large part of the rebel army moved Richmond and Petersburg. A large part of the rebel army moved Richmond and Petersburg. A large part of the rebel army moved

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

INSURANCE—"A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

The Merchants' Association of the city of Milwaukee have recently investigated judicially the matter of Fire Insurance in that city. They allege:

"That they have had the subject under investigation and advisement, and find that the merchants, business men and property owners in the city of Milwaukee are charged for insuring upon their properties rates exceeding by one hundred per cent the rates charged by the same companies upon similar property with like risks in the city of Chicago."

"All the trade of merchants doing business in Milwaukee comes in direct competition with similar trade in Chicago, and it is apparent that to be successful under the Milwaukee merchant has to buy his goods at the same prices as the merchant doing business in Chicago. The difference in the rates charged, or for the same, for all practical purposes, is a tax upon the Milwaukee merchant of every dollar's worth of goods he buys in this city—the difference in rates being greater than the average competition would allow in the margin of profits."

We are glad to see the merchants of Milwaukee investigating some of the reasons which have for years past prevented that town from competing with the city of Chicago for the trade of any part of Wisconsin, except the few counties in its immediate neighborhood. We can readily appreciate the magnitude of the insurance difficulty, and can easily perceive that of itself it is sufficient to prevent the Milwaukee merchants from ever competing with those of Chicago. It is very absurd, however, in the Milwaukee merchants to suppose that the insurance companies are not better posted than they, on their own peculiar business, or that the companies are not anxious to insure property in Milwaukee at cheaper rates, if not more profit, or that the resolutions of the Merchants' Association to organize home companies will effect anything. As capital is dearer in Milwaukee than where the companies now doing the business are located, it is evident that the "home companies" to be organized would have to insure at a loss, or charge higher rates than those now paid. Especially is nothing to be gained by misstating the facts as the Milwaukee merchants do, in the following extracts from their circular:

"The loss by fire in the city of Milwaukee for the year just closed, as reported by the Insurance Committee, was but $90—the year by fire in the city of Chicago during the same time was $740,000."

By reference to the valuable annual review published by us on the first of January, 1865, it will be found that the total loss by fire in Chicago during the year 1864 was not $740,000 but $990,400, of which only $437,800 was insured. But even of this less sum more than one half was owing to two or three heavy fires, one of which, Lill's Brewery, was at great loss of $90,000 or the entire losses of 1864. Put before any comparison can be instituted between the liability to loss in Chicago and that in Milwaukee, the Merchants' Association should have furnished the relative value of the property insured in both places, which they have not done. If, as they state, rates of insurance are twice or three times as high there as in Chicago, provided a much smaller aggregate of property in proportion to population is insured there than here. The difference in the rates of insurance undoubtedly arises from incontrovertible proof that since the employment of our paid firemen and steam fire engines, the actual loss, in proportion to the aggregate of property insured, is "one hundred, two hundred, or even three hundred per cent higher" in Milwaukee than in Chicago. We know that under the system of volunteer firemen and hand-engines, our losses were, for 1859, $608,400, and for 1860, $695,065. But on the adoption of our present system, our losses dropped, the first year, to $267,410. As here was a saving of nearly half a million of dollars to the ratepayers annually, or of about two hundred per cent, there made a corresponding reduction in our rates of insurance.

Since 1860 our losses have risen about in proportion to the growth of the city, except for 1864, when they were rendered unusually large by exceptional fires, but have never been so large as during the last two years of the old hand engines. Even last year they were probably not so large, in proportion to the value insured on those of Milwaukee. Insurance companies cannot be condemned for responding to the demand for insurance. On the contrary, they will teach all the merchants of Milwaukee for expending their fury in empty resolutions containing statistical misstatements and appealing to a vulgar and exploded notion of favoritism towards a metropolitan city, as they would do to small fry wher to rid themselves of the Copperhead city government which retards the progress of the city, and shut, as south, a Republican, wide-awake, go-ahead city government, which has saved us half a million every year since, on fires and premiums, by giving us a paid steam-fire department. So long as the latter continues to reign there, will give over Milwaukee to the Jews, as its twin sister secessionism has Charleston.

140,000 REASONS.

The seal and asperity with which the *State Journal* denounces everybody who find any fault with the acts of the Illinois Legislature may be accounted for by the fact that the appropriations of that body, in which we find the small item of $140,000 for *printing*. It occurs to us that the $778 is excessively large—large enough in fact to pay the *State Journal* for all the printing and a good deal of editorial patronage. The regular appropriation for the public printing of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1864-5 was as follows:

For the public printing, including paper	$250,152
For paper for the public printing	300,000
Total	$550,152

The public printing office at Washington is larger than the great cathedral on Superior street, in this city, and is filled with workmen from top to bottom, who are kept employed the year round. It contains fifty or sixty power presses, including the cylinder book presses. It does all the printing for Congress and all the departments of the Government—an amount of work perfectly enormous. And yet this mammoth establishment is carried on for about $700,000 per year. We will not inquire what disposition can be made of the residue of $140,000 of the public money in a small printing office at Springfield, Illinois. We have no information to warrant the statement that any part of this sum will be expended unlawfully, although we are aware that a large part of it will be squandered foolishly and perhaps in some instances of private acts, for instance, which nobody will ever read, not even the individuals and corporations for whose benefit they were passed. We merely observe that there are 140,000 reasons for the zeal and temper of the *State Journal*.

CAPITAL INCREASING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Years ago, when exchange on New York was ruling at figures ruinously high, we predicted that the day was not very distant when the balance of trade would be in our favor, and therefore that exchange would be sold at par or even at a discount. Our predictions rendered unfortunate, as many then appeared, the large changes which for many years that our predictions, although based on accurate knowledge of the resources of the Mississippi Valley, were regarded as idle dreams. Facts have long since proved the accuracy of the deductions, and we are now admitted on all hands that capital is rapidly increasing in all the States bordering on the Lakes and the Upper Mississippi with a rapidity never before witnessed in the history of the country.

The reason for this increase of capital must be plain to every one who has studied the extent and the vast agricultural resources of the Mississippi Valley, and who knows how rapidly it is filling up with an industrious, enterprising population. Whatever the prices of any productions will be, there will always be a large surplus of farm products beyond what they can possibly consume. When that surplus brings a low price, the people will consume it, so as to reduce their expenses within their means; and when, as for the past almost two years, the surplus has been overtaken above the cost of production, and debts are paid off, and capital rapidly accumulates. It is safe to say that of those farmers who were in debt, some of them largely, in 1860, eight if not nine out of ten are now above board, and large numbers of them have very considerable surplus in Government bonds or other interest bearing securities. The fact that the surplus of the West will always command the best of money, was never more fully demonstrated than at the commencement of the war, when by the collapse of our banking system, based on foreign credit, our remaining specie was sent to the East, to the amount of six millions, or drained from all the channels of trade, so were for a short time practically without any money; but the substantial productions of the Western acres, best pork and best wheat in the life of the Atlantic and the most accessible to the markets of Europe, in fact in our financial history, our people wisely determined to take nothing but green backs and the bills of National Banks for the surplus products they got from precisely as the Tribune told them it was worth.

The effect of the expenditure of so much money in the country, as well as of the large crops raised within the past two years, in this city and elsewhere at the West, in the emancipation of vast quantities of national bonds and in the establishment of insurance and other companies to do our own business with our own funds, instead of sending them for the increase of capital, as they will keep the interest and premiums that heretofore established the money changers and others upon the seaboard, in the hands of our own people. But more important results may be expected from this increase of Western capital than are as yet realized. It must soon permanently lower the rates of interest, and hence honest and indigent enterprise and industry will be enabled to obtain the means to engage in manufactures, thus again saving to our people the cost of transporting the raw materials for a large class of our goods to the seaboard and then the numberless commissions and costs of bringing back the goods to be consumed here. The high rate of interest has heretofore been the principal obstacle to manufacturing successfully at the West. The accumulation of capital in banks and private hands will, with in the next decade, and even sooner, all over the West. Nearly every article of consumption can be produced successfully here, and profitably, as well, if the interest on capital should rule not above six per cent per annum. There is no part of the continent where so many elements of successful manufactures can be found as right here in Chicago, and the country that surrounds it. Cotton can be laid down on our docks as cheaply as it can anywhere in New England or West. It is produced all about us, at the cheapest rates. Iron and copper can be brought here from Lake Superior and coal from Morris and LaSalle at the cheapest rates of water transportation and food for operatives must always rule at the lowest figures. The accumulation of capital, therefore, will supply the only remaining element to make this West as rich in manufactures as in agricultural resources. There is, therefore, a good time coming for the manufacturing as well as for the agricultural interests of the West.

☞ Since the commencement of the war, over $300,000 worth of the publications of the American Tract Society have been furnished for the army and navy and freedmen. Among these are included 2,227,500 volumes, and 4,350,000 tracts for gratuitous circulation, besides the Hymn-book, 775,500 copies of which, 3,850,140 copies of the American Messenger in English and German. Of these, besides 70,000 copies distributed through other channels, packages are sent monthly directly to over two hundred regiments. Notwithstanding the supplies from other sources, an appeals to this Society for aid have steadily increased of late; more than one hundred having been received from Christians and others within a few weeks.

CONDEMNED STARS SENT OFF ON EXCHANGE.—The Sandusky *Register* says that eighteen months ago a number of prisoners were sent to Johnson's Island convicted as spies for the Confederates in Kentucky. The execution of their sentences was postponed in each case until further orders. The last four of these, namely, Thomas M. Campbell, John N. Marr, Wm. S. Burgess, and Geo. F. Sims, were sent off on Monday last to City Point for exchange. Eight or nine persons were directed to come to Johnson's Island for the purpose of identifying the prisoners, but only two of them have been sent to the Island, convicted as spies, but no one convicted of that offense only has been executed at this post.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.—Edward Blondell, of the Belgian Legation at Washington, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and will leave at once for the Court of Maximillian. Maurice Delfosse, of the Belgian Legation at London, has been appointed Minister resident at Washington vice Blondell. The arrival of the new Minister, his duties will be performed by Alfred Berghmans, first Secretary of Legation at Washington.

COL. ADD. SANDERS.—It has been published through the country that Col. Add. Sanders, of Davenport, was on board the ill-fated North America and lost. It seems now certain that such was not the fact. He has been heard of as a prisoner at Columbia, South Carolina, since the North America was lost, and his friends have now strong hopes that he is still alive.

☞ The suit of Stephen T. Clark against James and Erastus Brooks, of the New-York *Evening Express*, which has been in progress for several months, has resulted in favor of Clark, and the *Express* has been ordered to be sold, and the proceeds divided among the various owners—Mr. Clark to receive two-sixth of the whole sum.

☞ Junius Henri Browne, one of our especial correspondents, will deliver a lecture, "Secesia Seen Through Prison Bars," embracing his experiences and observations during twenty months of captivity in Dixie, after the 1st proximo. He can be addressed at the TRIBUNE office, or that of the *Times*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Gen. Lee writes to Mr. Miles, of South Carolina: "The negroes have been used now by our adversaries for a long time, and great help to our adversaries, and, to our disadvantage. I am opposed to the employment of negroes as soldiers. The proposition to arm them has never been entertained by the authorities of the Confederate States, and I am sure that they will not be discharged without sufficient cause. Messrs. Dooley and Pryor, who have been released, were never placed on trial. They were paroled because they were known to be members of a peaceable organization, and were detained in custody because it was thought they might be required by the government to testify. This has not been the case. The prosecution for treason in the Circuit Court of Norfolk, which is in session, has not called them to give evidence, and so has discharged them from confinement. I trust that they will not be punished; indeed, justice to them, administered in the form of severe hand and a brace, would hang them, but such is a practical impossibility, even should all the fellows were worth the ammunition to blow them up, in time which is wanting. The Confederate authorities have no desire to keep any one in confinement who is willing to take the oath of allegiance without violating his honor."

☞ Judge Sarday declined before the adjournment of the Court to appoint counsel for Arnold, Mudd and Spangler, to act on behalf of the deceased prisoner, Colonel Ould.

☞ Judge Advocate General Holt said he was now cool, and he desired that nothing should be uttered that anything should be submitted which could disturb the equanimity of the court. He desired that anything which he submitted should be submitted calmly and without excitement. He would not allow himself to be driven from the position he had taken. He was willing to meet any gentleman at any time, at any place, at all proper times to the consequences of anything he might say.

Judge Holt then read the following letter, addressed to him by Mr. H. G. Asay, counsel for the prisoner Grenfell:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.

The Military Commission met this morning pursuant to adjournment.

The record of the previous session of the Commission was read and approved.

Mr. Richard Pittman then read the following letter handed to him by Mr. H. G. Asay, counsel for the prisoner Grenfell:

MILITARY COMMISSION,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 24, 1866.

United States *vs.* H. St. Leger Grenfell imprisoned in the Cincinnati Prison.

I hereby waive being personally present at the sittings of said Commission, and request that the proceedings in the case of Grenfell may be had in my absence, as though I was personally present.

This waiver is made at the request of said party to enable counsel to enter into jurisdiction of the Commission in the premises, which jurisdiction I do so deny and controvert.

(Signed) H. ST. LEGER GRENFELL.

In the presence of JOHN W. MILLSPAUGH, Lieutenant 55th Illinois Infantry.

Major McCrea asked if any evidence or certificate was in the possession of the Court or counsel as to when Colonel Grenfell would be likely to be sufficiently recovered to appear in Court.

Mr. Asay said that Dr. Langdon, who was examined, had been in attendance on the prisoner, Charles Travis, possibly two hours each day, since the close of the last session; that Dr. Hastings, who had been examined as one of the accused, Colonel Ben. Anderson, had been in attendance on Colonel Grenfell. Colonel Hammond and R. T. Anderson, who had been examined in the other cases have been passed upon by the Court, to try, Colonel G. St. Leger Grenfell, also Colonel Grenfell was unable to be present at the sittings of

Social Notices.

Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by [illegible] at the old stand, No. [illegible] Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

Commission Merchants.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 BROAD STREET,
Corner Wall street,
H. D. WALBRIDGE, NEW YORK.
EDGAR WALBRIDGE,

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco, Hops, Seeds, Groceries, Metals, Manufactured Goods, and all kinds of Merchandise.
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J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
84 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE
BRUSHES OILS, KEROSENE, SHAPMAN SHOT
STOCK, MANUFACTURERS'
GOODS, &c.
Clerk we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, Chicago, Ill.
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Feb1-am-3m

For the Gold Mines.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES OF IDAHO.
MONTANA AND IDAHO
Transportation Line!

The new, fast and first class steamer DEER LODGE, Capt. Thomas Crowell, Commander, will leave for Montana, Idaho, and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 5th.
The new, fast and first class steamer FANNY ELLIS, Capt. Richard Grant, Commander, will leave for Montana, Idaho, and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 19th.
The new, fast and light draught steamer YELLOW STONE, Capt. Baptiste Couteau, Commander, will leave for Montana, Idaho, and intermediate points, SATURDAY, April 2d.
The new, fast and first class light draught steamer FANNY ELLIS, Capt. Richard Grant, Commander, will leave for Montana, Idaho, and intermediate points, SATURDAY, April 16th, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 30th.
The new and first class steamer DEER LODGE will commence between Fort Benton and Virginia City, Montana, and will run during the season.
Freight in delivered at Fort Benton.
Passage, including meals and berth, $100 in advance.
Through DEER LODGE will commence between Fort Benton and Virginia City, Montana, and will run during the season.
Freight in delivered at Fort Benton.
Passage, including meals and berth, $100 in advance.
Through tickets to Virginia City and Helena, Montana, and all points in Idaho, can be procured at the office of the company in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, and at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, Illinois, at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, in the basement of Hamlin's Block, and at the office of the company in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, at the corner of Main and Commercial streets, in the basement of Barnum's Hotel.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the company in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, or at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the company in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, or on board any of the steamers.
JOHN F. LACEY & CO.,
Managers.
Dubuque, Iowa, January 1, 1864.
ja1-d&w-3m

Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Banking and Exchange.

MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1864.
Whereas, it has been made to appear to the undersigned, Comptroller of the Currency, by the certificate of the Examiner of the National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, that said National Bank has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has been authorized to commence the business of Banking under said Act:
Now, therefore, I hereby certify that the said National Bank of Chicago is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the provisions of said Act.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1864.
Whereas, it has been made to appear to the undersigned, Comptroller of the Currency, by the certificate of the Examiner of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, that said National Bank has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has been authorized to commence the business of Banking under said Act:
Now, therefore, I hereby certify that the said Merchants' National Bank of Chicago is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the provisions of said Act.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Petroleum.

MUTUAL BENEFIT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
SHARES OF $50.00 RESERVED FOR SALE AT $40 PER SHARE, $200.00.
Of which $50 will be required to be paid in cash, and the balance to be applied to the purchase of Land.
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No. 120 Pearl-st., (Hanover Square,) New York.
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ALEX. H. ROBERTSON, President.
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WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, of Taylor & Co., Bankers.
JAMES M. HALSTED, of Halsted, Haines & Co., Bankers.
CHARLES E. BOSWORTH, of Bosworth, Chanfrau & Co., Bankers.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Griswold & Co., Bankers.
JOHN A. STEVENS, of Stevens, Hoyt & Co., Bankers.
JOHN A. DIX, of Dix & Edwards, Bankers.
JOHN A. CHANFRAU, of Bosworth, Chanfrau & Co., Bankers.
JOHN A. HAINES, of Halsted, Haines

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

THE CITY.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The coming Philharmonic Concert will be given on Thursday evening next—not this evening.

MORE PAY FOR GOVERNMENT.—Nearly three hundred coffins were shipped from the Quartermaster's office in this city for Washington last week.

PARSONAGE.—Reverend J. W. S. Bowman was on Saturday last presented, with a handsome sword by the members of his company now stationed at Camp Fry.

NEW POLICY for the relief of soldiers' families is being tried at the house of Mrs. Degenhardt, No. 70 West Madison street, this (Tuesday) evening. Ice cream, served up in shells, and mashed in baskets.

LARCENY.—William Hidings, a boy, was examined before Justice McDonnell this morning, charged with the theft of a wallet containing $100 in money. The accused was held in the sum of $500.

FOR TRIAL.—Agnes Keating was yesterday by Justice Bowen, in the sum of $300, for the larceny of $70 in money. An alleged accomplice, Mary Ann Hall, was held in $200 for her appearance.

LARCENY.—Simon Abraham and John Hurley, two boys, were arrested a few days since, charged with the larceny of a quantity of clothing belonging to Mr. Strauss. They were yesterday examined before Justice Morrill and were discharged.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture before the Young Men's Association, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, in Bryan Hall. Subject—Author Peter Parley's Recollections. Where is the announcement? Is enough. Tickets on sale at the usual advertising agencies.

CHRISTOPHER LONDON'S VISIT TO CHICAGO.—The committee and other persons interested in the visitation to the Sanitary Commission from the city of Cincinnati, will please meet at the Sanitary Commission rooms, at nine o'clock, A. M., precisely, this morning. *Per order of the Chairman.*

PAY TO THE ARMY.—Yesterday was one of the busiest days at the Paymaster's office in the Armory. Over one hundred cases were on the docket, and the fines assessed amounted to about $1,000. A large number of suspicious characters were arrested on Sunday night, who were fined from $5 to $100 each.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—An adjourned meeting of mechanics and other business men of Chicago, will be held at the Common Council room this (Tuesday) evening, at three o'clock this afternoon, to consider the appropriateness of a proposed celebration of next Saturday, the 4th of March. The meeting will be a large one, as the call that is published is signed by a large subscription to the call that is published is signed by a large subscription to the call that is published is signed by a large subscription to